

IL36A Mouse

Description: IL36A Mouse Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 160 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 21.0kDa. The IL36A is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CYPs-169

For research use only.

Synonyms: Interleukin 36 alpha, FIL1E, IL1F6, FIL1, IL1(EPSILON), interleukin 1 family member 6 (epsilon), MGC129552, MGC129553.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: MNKEKELRAA SPSLRHVQDL SSRVWILQNN ILTAVPRKEQ
TVPVTITLLP CQYLDLTLETN RGDPTVMGVQ RPMSCLFCTK DGEQPVQLQG EGNIMEMYNK
KEPVKASLFY HKKSGTTSTF ESAAFPGWFI AVCSKGSCPL ILTQELGEIF ITDFEMIVVH

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a 0.2

Stability:

Lyophilized IL36A Mouse although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution IL36A should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized IL36A in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100

Introduction:

Murine IL-36a belongs to the IL-1 family that includes IL-1b, IL-1a, IL-1ra, IL-18, IL-36ra (IL1F5), IL-36b (IL1F8), IL-36g (IL1F9), IL-37 (IL1F7) and IL-38 (IL-1F10). The IL-1 family members display a 12 b-strand, b-trefoil configuration, and are thought to have ascended from a mutual ancestral gene. Murine IL-36a is a 160 amino acid intracellular and secreted protein which holds no signal sequence, no prosegment and no potential N-linked glycosylation sites. IL-36a is released as a reaction to LPS and the cell ATP-induced activation of the P2X7 receptor. Mouse to human, full length IL-36a/IL-1F6 shares 54% aa sequence homology. IL-36a is mostly found in skin and lymphoid tissues, but also in fetal brain, trachea, stomach and intestine.

Biological Activity:

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA to bind recombinant mouse IL-1 Rrp2.

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